

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

Case No. 14-cr-30173-DRH

TIMOTHY EDWARDS,

Defendant.

ORDER

HERNDON, District Judge:

Before the Court is defendant Timothy Edwards' pro se Motion for Leave to Appeal In Forma Pauperis ("IFP") (Doc. 235). On April 7, 2017, Edwards was sentenced to a term of 84 months as to each of Counts 1 and 3 and 60 months as to Count 2 of the Indictment, to be served concurrently. (Doc. 174). On August 17, 2018, Edwards filed a Motion for a New Trial under Fed R. Crim. P. 33(b)(1) because of "Newly Discovered Evidence." (Doc. 222). The Court denied said motion because Edwards was not convicted at trial. (Doc. 232). Rather, Edwards waived his constitutional right to a trial and pleaded guilty during his plea hearing (Doc. 132), and therefore, Fed. R. Crim. P. 33 relief is unavailable to him. Now, he

asks the Court to grant him leave to appeal its denial of said motion and proceed IFP (Doc. 235). Based on the following, the Court **GRANTS** the motion.

Rule 24 of the FEDERAL RULES OF APPELLATE PROCEDURE provides that a party to an action in federal district court who desires to appeal IFP must first file a motion in the district court requesting leave to appeal without payment of fees and costs. *See* FED. R. APP. P. 24(a)(1). The motion must be supported by an affidavit that: (1) shows the party's inability to pay or to give security for fees and costs; (2) claims an entitlement to redress; and (3) states the issues that the party intends to present on appeal. *See id.*

In evaluating Edwards' motion to appeal IFP, the Court must determine whether the appeal is taken in good faith. As to the good faith requirement, the Court must "find that a reasonable person could suppose that the appeal has some merit." *Walker v. O'Brien*, 216 F.3d 626, 632 (7th Cir. 2000); *Lee v. Clinton*, 209 F.3d 1025, 1026 (7th Cir. 2000). "[A]n appeal in a frivolous suit cannot be 'in good faith' under § 1915(a)(3), because 'good faith' must be viewed objectively." *Moran v. Sondalle*, 218 F.3d 647, 650 (7th Cir. 2000). To appeal in bad faith, on the other hand, means to appeal "on the basis of a frivolous claim, which is to say a claim that no reasonable person could suppose to have any merit." *Lee*, 209 F.3d at 1026. That said, a district court is under an obligation "not to apply an inappropriately high standard when making good faith determinations." *Pate v. Stevens*, 163 F.3d 437, 438 (7th Cir. 1998). Here,

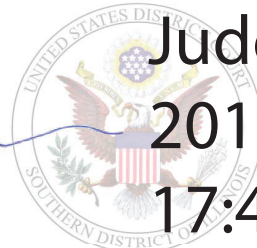
Edward's motion to proceed IFP succeeds because it complies with FED. R. APP.

P. 24(a)(1) and his appeal is taken in good faith.

Accordingly, the Court finds that petitioner is indigent. Therefore, the instant motion (Doc. 235) is **GRANTED** and Edwards may proceed on his appeal IFP.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

David Herndon



Judge Herndon

2018.10.30

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United States District Judge